YORK HERALD.

rest Corner of Fulton and Nassau sts AMES GORDON BENNETT. PROPRIETOR.

AMESEMENTS TO MORROW EVENING. CHATHAM THEATRE, Chatham street.—TRUMPETER'S

MECHANICS HALL, Brondway, near Broome-Christy', Minstrees-Ethiopean Singing-Burlesque Dancing, &c PANORAMA HALL Broadway, near Houston-Banvard's

MELODEON, BOWERY-ETHIOPEAN AND BALLAD SINGING PALMOS OPERA HOUSE, Chambers street-Illustrates

SOCIETY LIBRARY, Broadway-Mr. Arthurson's Source

ODD FELLOW'S HALL-GRAND SOIRER MUSICALE.

New York, Sunday, May 7, 1848.

The Circulation of the Herald. Saturday, May 6, Daily 19,080 copies.
Weekly 11,040 "
The publication of the Herald commenced on Saturday morning at 10 minutes before 3 o'clock, and finished at 15 minutes past 7.

Foreign News.

Two steamers, the Hermann and Britannia, are now fully due. Their news will be one week later

State of Europe-Protection to American

We are pleased to see that a movement has been made by Congress, having for its object an addition to our navy, with the view of affording protection to our widely extended commerce, in case of a general European war succeed ing the recent revolution in France, of which, according to present appearances, there is much likelihood. In proportion to the magnitude of our commercial interests, there is no country in the world that possesses so small a navy as the United States. For the purpose of protecting the commercial interests of the country, even if all our force could be applied to that purpose, in case of a war with any of the great European countries, it would be entirely inadequate; but in such an event, a large proportion of it should of necessity be retained at home, to protect our cities on the seaboard. But independent of that, there is every indication that an European war of great magnitude, and probably of long dura-tion, is now on the tapis; and although we were to remain neutral, as between the belligerents, our commerce in that part of the world would, in all probability, suffer as much as it did in the wars which followed the first French revolution, unless it be properly and adequately protected. Weakness would again invite aggression; and unless there was a large American naval force in the European seas, to intimidate all who might otherwise commit aggressions on our commerce, and capable of promptly punishing the aggressors, the same outrages will be again committed, the interests of our citizens will be trifled with, and a long train of negotiations, and adjustments, and concessions will follow, all of which may be avoided by the presence

of an efficient armed force.

We are glad, therefore, to see that a bill was reported in the House of Representatives, on the twen-ty-seventh of last month, by Mr. King, of Georgia, providing for the construction of twenty sloop-of-war brigs, of four hundred and fifty tons burden, and capable of carrying a suitable armament of long guns. One of the features of this bill is a most excellent one-that for the purpose of testing the skill of the architects employed in building merchants vessels, these twenty additional vessels are directed to be built by contract, without any government interference with regard to the model. There can be little doubt that our experienced ship-builders can construct vessels much better than the government can, and that they will turn out vessels as strongly built, and that will accommodate and berth their officers and crews as comfortably, and carry as heavy an armament, as vessels of equal tonnage built in the navy yards. This is a most excellent feature; and knowing so well the capabilities of our ship builders, we have always mainhave the naval vessels built by contract.

When these vessels shall have been completed, they will form a large addition to our navy, and in respect to sailing, will, no doubt, as the proposed bill requires, be capable of sailing faster than vessels of war in this or any other navy. They will present a very imposing force, too; but we maintain, as we have done on a former occasion, that in the present crisis of affairs in Europe, we are in sad need of a force of steam ships of war. We want a force of this description that would enable us to render efficient protection to our commercial marine, on the first intimation of danger. We do not want our great commercial marine to be depending on fair winds to waft our vessels of war to their protection. We want steam ships that irrespective of the wind, can, at a moment's warning, proceed to the scene of aggression, and afford ample protection to those who need it.

Under these circumstances, therefore, we hope that Congress will yet give some attention to this subject, and provide for the construction of a number of steam ships of war, of suitable size and strength. In the meantime, however, we should like to see the bill for the twenty sloop of war brigs passed, and the work of constructing them commenced by our skilful ship-builders.

THE IRISH BRIGADE-FUDGE !- Our Irish citizens have been for some time past engaged in holding meetings, collecting money, and enrolling volunteers for an Irish Brigade, which we are told will assume the task of liberating Ireland from the dominion of England. How this little piece of business is to be accomplished by this Irish Brigade, even if it were really contemplated to form an armed force of such description here, and even if its formation did not contravene the laws of nations, we have not been able to learn; for England. as low as she is, has yet a little strength; and besides possesses a few vessels of war in her seas, which this Irish Brigade would find it impossible to escape. The fact is, that this tempest in a tea pot never did amount to much, and never A few hundred dollars have been collected, and when it is expended in battle by the Irish Brigade, it will be in a sortie on oysters, roast duck and champaigne, in one of the fashionable eating houses, at which no blood will be spilt or lives lost, unless the brigade drink too freely of the ammunition, and get to fighting with fisticuffs among themselves. Loud mouthed patriotism has always been Ireland's curse. It was by eternally talking of patriotism, that O'Connell succeeded so well in leading the Irish mind, and collecting the Irish pennies, on the promise of procuring repeal, and we are sorry to find parties attempting the same game here. Ireland needs not the services of this brigade, were it to be formed in reality, for her redemption. She has men in her midst, who are fighting the good cause, not with the sword, but with the pen; and the day is not far distant, when victory shall declare for her, without, perhaps, the loss of a single life, unless she should be forced to resort to the sword by

A HINT .- If those interested in the anniversaries which are to be held this week, will make suitable arrangements for the gentlemen of the press, and provide them with abstracts of their reports, and ample seat accommodations, the press will do them justice, and omit nothing of the least importance. If such arrangements be not made, the reporters will only have to manage in the best way they can. We hope our friends will take the hint.

MORE PEPPERY CORRESPONDENCE. - SECRETARY WALKER AND CAPTAIN FATIO .- Pepper, mustard and cayenne, in literary correspondence, are not monopolised by the War Department, or entirely confined to General Scott or Secretary Marcy. We have been furnished with a correspondence connected with the Treasury Department-or rather that which is half naval and half Treasury-which presents some curious symptoms that even throw into the shade the bitterness and eloquence of recent military literature. In another column will be found a letter addressed by Captain Fatio, formerly of the revenue service, written on the occasion of his dismissal from the service, by order of the Secretary of the Treasury. This letter, though only coming from a subordinate in the naval service, is written with far greater talent, acumen, and accuracy of language, than even the celebrated letters of General Scott. In fact, Secretary Walker, who is so mighty a man in the literature of finance, as never to make a blunder under five millions of dollars in his calculations, has not vet found time to make a reply to the epistle in question. The Secretary has been just as effectually shut up, as he will, probably, shut up the treasury, if he continues longer to make such splendid blunders in his calculations, or should the Mexican war be renewed.

Captain Fatio is, as we have already intimated, a native, we believe, of Philadelphia. After receiving an excellent education, with many accomplishments, he spent some time in the commercial marine of his country, where he united naval with literary acquirements. He was the author of the famous song, "Tippecanoe and Tyler, too," and possesses a very remarkable genius, with much originality in song making, as the collection of verses, which we published the other day, sufficiently prove. He was appointed to the revenue service under the ad-ministration of Mr. Tyler, but as soon as it was ascettained, at the White House, that his politics and poetry did not square with the tastes of that asylum for poor politicians, he was dismissed, on the most paltry excuses, from the service of the country, without a why or a wherefore. In the letter, which we publish this day, the whole statement is given, and given with great accuracy and nice discrimination. Captain Fatio, in his correspondence with the Secretary of the Treasury, has succeeded much better than General Scott has done with the Secretary of War; but the one has troops of political friends, which prevents the President from doing all that he would like to do; while the other is affoat on a sea of troubles, and has no one to sustain his cause, or influence the ruling powers in his favor. He must, therefore, suffer in penury and poetry, all the penalty of differing with Mr. Polk and his magnanimous Secretary of the Treasury. On the whole, however, we believe this is only a new sample of the extraordinary meanness to which the present administration descends, in its desire to gratify the most paltry passions. Will no bold and independent member of Congress, in either House, take up this case, and have it ripped up from

THE NEW CONSTITUTION AND THE NEW CODE OF PRACTICE.-New ideas, new principles, new codes, new practice, new wine, new books, and new hats, are always denounced as humbugs, and inconvenien humbugs, by certain quiet personages, who call themselves philosophers, looking backwards in-stead of forward. We have received several articles denouncing the new constitution, and the new code of practice, in the severest terms, and pointing out the blunders committed in these monu-ments of politics and law. We do not join in these denunciations. We are generally in favor of new ideas of all kinds-at least for a time. Everything new has something good about it. Give it a fair trial, like a new hat or a new pair of boots, wear them three or four times, and perhaps the liscomfort which first attended them may pass away. Who ever put on a new coat or a new pair of boots, or a new hat, that they did not cause some disagreeable sensations, in comparison with the acquaintance and comfort of the old ones? The same may be said of new constitutions and new laws. Let us give them all a fair trial, and then hold on to the best.

THE RELIGIOUS ANNIVERSARIES.—The religious societies that usually assemble in this city at this season of the year, will commence their anniversaries to-morrow, which will be conalways communicate, and give in detail much use ful and valuable information, both statistical and otherwise, on the progress of religion and morality, both at home and throughout the world, which is read with much interest. The progress of the revolution in Europe will, doubtess, form, this year, one of the topics for depiberation. We shall give full reports of the proceedings, and trust that the proper and requisite accommodation for reporters, will be at ended to, by such officers of the societies, as are entrusted with the management of such matters The reporters of the press, have, but too often, reason to complain of careless, if not wilful neglect in this particular; and their double duties between their employers and the public, impose a responsibility, which cannot be properly discharged in the absence of proper accommodation.

VENEZUMA-PRESIDENT MONAGAS-CONFLICT-ING ACCOUNTS .-- In civil wars and dissensions the bitterness and asperity of one class of citizen: against the other is so great that neither party car safely be believed in the painting it makes of the conduct and motives of the other party. It is a pity, but it is too true, that men never speak the truth when they dip their pens in the gall of party venom and political or other malice. Venezuela is now in a state of civil war. We have published accounts from both sides, but these accounts are so deeply tinged with political malice and misrepresentation as to betray to the most superficial observer the spirit in which they are written. We now publish in this day's paper another account from Venezuela, professing to correct the errors of our former ac count; but this letter, also, we regret to see is so manifestly one sided, and deals so much in monstrous accusations and mere gratuitous assertions, that nad we not already published the former account we could hardly have given place to this reply. As it is, this, and every statement from that quarter ought to be read with much eaution, and believed

POLITICAL MEETINGS IN THIS CITY .- We understand that the delegates about to be sent to the Baltimore convention, both of the hunkers and barnburners, will each meet in State convention in this city, on their way to Baltimore, and here agree on some general line of action to be pursued when they reach the great assemblage on the Pa tapsco. Edwin Croswell and the old hunkers will forff one body of these worthy patriots, who luxuriate on the spoils of office and the tit-bits falling from the political kitchen of the Union. John Van Buren and the barnburners, bursting with elo quence, fiery patriotism, and freedom of all kind for the salt lakes in the interior of California will also astonish the world between the East and North rivers. These two meetings will be a sort of prognostication of what may be expected in Balimore-hence their interest.

FRAUDS ON EMIGRANTS .- We direct the attention of the emigrant commissioners of this city, to the article published in another part of this day's paper, headed "Emigrants Defrauded," and we trust they will scrutinise the matter, and make the guilty parties suffer. We have an excellent law in force, which, if duly applied, will correct all the abuses that have been practised, and are yet being practised on the unfortunate emigrant.

The N. O. Picayune states that Mr. Wm. Gibbons the sheriff of Alachua county. Florida, was killed at Newnansville on the evening of the 4th inst., by a man calling himself Black, but whose real name is said to b. Watson, a fugitive from justice from Jackson county, West Florida.

THE FASHIONABLE WATERING PLACES.-The buds of May are beginning to burst, the trees to put forth their leaves, and the country all around to put on a vernal and almost a summer appearance. Now is the time for the watering places, either in the interior of the country, away up in the mouncessary preparation and arrangements for the coming season. According to all appearances and prognostications, there will be a great number of reigners from England-fashionable foreigners too, and perhaps many from the continent alsoming to the United States to regale themselves with our scenery, hunt on our mountains, study our institutions, and ruralize all over the country.

For the last thirty years the wealthy aristocracy of England have generally spent portions of their summers and autumns in France, Germany, Switzerland and Italy; in those countries—particularly in Germany, Italy and Switzerland-the arrangements made at the hotels and watering places, have been of the most admirable description. The hotels at the German watering places, and all the hotels on the principal travelling routes in Switzerland, are very superior in certain respects, to any of the hotels in the United States, out of the large cities, or in the principal public resorts. One great advantage which the hotels on the old continent possess, is the system of cookery. Every thing is cooked in the most exquisite style-beef tastes as beefmutton tastes as mutton—poultry has the flavor of poultry—and duck can be really known as duck This individuality of character in contine cookery, arises from the individuality of the ciples prevailing in the kitchen. In the tels in the United States, the principles are too comprehensive and too much Beef, mutton, pork, poultry, duck, even fish, are all cooked in close pro to each other, in the same atmosphere, and the flavor of each partakes of the same general uniform character, which is neither fish, flesh, nor fowl, or good salt herring. Now this must be all amended and corrected by our fashionable and leading hotels, at all the public places which are patronized by those who can afford to pay, and pay well, for their entertainment.

If many of the fashionable and wealthy people of the old world, during the political disturbances there, should come to the United States, we think there will be a great improvement and revolution in this country in the kitchens. It is probable, according to appearances, that there will be a revolu tion, next November, in the kitchen cabinet; but it is time to have a general revolution in all the kitchens of the country in this respect. Let the proprietors of the hotels, and those divine artists who luxuriate and preside inthe kitchen, pay some attention to these suggestions, and they may be able, sooner than otherwise, to retire on snug fortunes on some country-seat in the neighborhood of some central metropolis.

THE ASTOR PLACE OPERA CONCERN.—The ju ndignation of the community towards the recent swindling and disgraceful conduct per trated at the expense of the subscribers to the late Italian Opera, is beginning to act in the proper way, and in the proper quarter.

It is well known that the abrupt termination of

the Opera season has left due from the managers and proprietors of the Astor Place Opera, about twenty nights, which have been paid and subscribed for in advance, amounting in the aggregate to about five or six thousand dollars. We now learn that preparations for legal steps have been made in the right quarter to reach those persons to whom the money was paid, and who have applied it to other purposes than those avowed at the opening of the Opera season. It is also well known that the management of the late Opera was a very mixed and multifarious concern. There were the ostensible managers, Sanquirico and Patti; there was the cashier, controlled by a different set of men; and there was also a private committee which controlled all the above; and then, beyond all these, there was a court, or cabal, of proprietors, who had the control over all the particular money of the department. The Opera management of the Astor Place Theatre was, therefore as complicated and mixed as the British government is, or as some of the multifa rious governments on the continent were. The public, that is to say the subscribers paid up, at [the beginning of the season, over \$20,000; to be known. Twenty nights, equal to five or six thousand dollars of this money, are yet due and owing to the subscribers. In order to reach these persons who have received this money, we understand Sanquirico and Patti, the ostensible managers, intend to bring an action at law against the real managers, whoever they may be, who are hid behind the curtains, to whom the money was pand,

and who have retained it to this day. We have obtained a private and special history of all the original steps and foolery which led to the downfall of the late attempt to establish the Opera at the Astor Place Theatre; and we think it due to the community, to the subscribers, and to the success of the unfortunate artists who have been de ceived and duped, that the whole history and affair should be calmly stated, and unfolded, and laid before the community. This we shall do at our leisure, and let the lightning bolt fall in the right

MOLINO DEL REY .- We received in a letter ves terday, from P. G. Jones, Asst. Surgeon U. S. Army, a rose plucked from the bloody field of Molino del Rey, a spot which has been hallowed by the blood of hundreds of the bravest and best of our land. It is of the wild order, but much more fragrant than any of the same description that grow n this region.

BOWERY THEATRE.—The Seguins concluded their en agement last evening, and for a time at least the opesa will have to make room for the drama on the Bowery Stage. Mr. Hamblin has been quite enterprising in hi nanagement up to this period, and he is, we understand, determined to keep up his spirit of liberality in his future movements. To-morrow night there will be his future movements. To-morrow night there will be produced the new play of "Jacob Leisler," an original historical tragic play, by an American writer. Mr. Murdoch, who personates the hero of the piece, has been engaged for a limited number of nights, and no efforts will be spared on the part of the manager to make the piece go off handsomely. The story dates in 1690, and is founded on most interesting historical facts, which occurred in New York at that period. We hope to see the piece to-morrow night, and be able to give a good account of it.

CHATHAM THEATRE. - The bills of this house describe New York as it is as the greatest hit of the season and in this case the bills say no more than the truth, for undoubtedly is not only the greatest hit of this season. but the greatest of many seasons. Chanfrau's Mose, it is superfluous for us to say, is the best and most natuimpersonation of the b'ho ever seen on the stage; ral impersonation of the blo ever seen on the stage; he seems to act so perfectly natural and easy, that one fancies it is really a street scene that he is witnessing. Winans' Joe is a rich piece of low comedy; Winans is a first rate low comedian, and in this character we think him equal to the famous Jack Reeve, of facctious memory—his look, voice, action and dress, are inlimitable. It will, of course, be played every evening during the present week, and with it will be presented the usual variety of agreeable farces, dramas, &c.

VARIETY'S MINSTREES have just concluded another week of their usual triumphs. They are undoubtedly the Napoleons of negro minstrelsy. None can hear them without admiring their great musical precision, and peculiarly rich mode of giving the true genteel Ethiopian touch to their long list of racy ballads, songs, &c. They commence again to-morrow evening, and will continue throughout the week.

Mr. Arthurson, who is so favorably known to our citizens as a splendid tenor singer, will give his third soirce musicale, at the Society Library. Broadway, to morrow evening. He will be assisted by many eminent performers, such as Mrs. E. Loder, Miss DeLuce, Messrs Leach, Kyle and King. The programme is an excellent one.

one.

MELODEON.—At this place crowds assemble every evening, to listen to the delightful singing of the talented company attached to the establishment.

Mr J. S. Black will give a grand soirce musicale at Paterson. New Jersey, to-morrow evening. His preyious concert gave so much satisfaction that he has been particularly requested to give this repetition of it. He will, as before, be assissisted by the Mountaineers and the Quartette Association.

Quartette Association.

The new theatre, at Detroit, is now open, under the nanagement of Mr. John S. Potter.

TELEGRAPHIC INTELLIGENCE.

THIRTIETH CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, May 6, 1848.

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Senate.
This body was not in session to-day.
House of Representatives.
The House assembled at 11 o'clock. A. M., when the Speaker, Mr. Winthrop, resumed his seat, and called the members to order. The Rev. Mr. Gurley officiated in the capacity of chaplain. The Journal was read and approved. After the transaction of some routine business, on motion, the roll of the House was called, when it appeared that 133 members were present, and answered to their names.

Mr. Rockwell, of Connecticut, called for the regular order of business.
The House accordingly resolved itself into a Committee of the Whole, on the state of the Union, Mr. Cabell.
of Florida, officiating as chairman, and took up several private bills.

of Florida, one-cating apprivate bills.

Mr. Mead's claim was discussed by Mr. T. Bowlin, of Missouri, and Mr. Marvin, of New York.

[Our report here suddenly breaks off, owing, probably, to the effect of the lightning upon the wires.]

Bank Fallures. The Eric (Pennsylvania) bank has failed.

Steam Botler Explosion Baltimore, May 6, 1848.

The boiler in the cotton factory of William Knox located in Lexington street, exploded this morning shattering the building. Fortunately the workmen were at breakfast, and thus escaped unhurt.

The Taylor Whigs in Maryland.

BALTIMORE, May 6, 1848.
There is an accredited rumor here that General ylor will have a majority of the delegates in the hig State Convention which assembles next Thursy in this city.

BUFFALO. May 6 .- Receipts within the past 24 hours -Flour, 7,400 bbls.; wheat, 24,000 bushels; corn, 9,300 do. Sales of 2000 bbls flour were made at \$5—the mar-ket closed firm. Sales of 22,100 bushels of wheat were made, including Chicago, at 98c.; and heavy Milan, Connaught, &c., at \$1 12. Sales of 7,100 bushels of corn were made at 36c. There was no change in pork -Whisky we quote at 181/c.

City Intelligence.

RECEPTION PARTY ON BOARD OF THE CUNARD STEAM-ER AMERICA.—This fashionable party took place yes-terday afternoon, and went off in a very creditable style. The splendid steamship America had just been cleaned, and repainted, and looked extremely fine.— The flags of England and the United States had been coisted at her masts, and a large awning spread over the upper deck. Under this light cover, the prettiest ladies of our city were gathered, and very numerous they were. The aristocracy and democracy of New York were there present, mixed up, and no one would have been able to discover the slightest difference in manners, style and conversation among the persons there assembled. All seemed alike, looked alike, lovely, lively, brilliant; and their sociable demeanor added much to the agreeableness of the party. An excellent band performed polkas, quadrilles, waitzes, and mazurkas, and we saw pretty fingers twisted with male hands, lovely feet scarcely touching the floor, as if in a magic whirlwind, sweet lips distributing smiles here and there, and joy upon the face of all present. Under the upper deck, in the dining parlor, a splendid buffet had been prepared by the cordon bleu of the America, which was composed of the choicest viands, the most delicate dishes, the rarest fruits, and the best wines, so abundant on this shore of the Atlantic. This kind of dinner began at two o'clock in the afternoon, and was over at half past seven, when the company left the steamer. To Captain Judkins and his officers much praise is due for the style in which they performed the honors of the occasion. It was one of the pleasantest afternoons we ever spent. adies of our city were gathered, and very numerous

santest afternoons we ever spent.

The Weather.—Yesterday was one of the most deshiful days of spring, though the morning presented a fleavy fog, and every appearance of rain. The wind blew all day from the west, and the warm rays of the sun were felt more sensibly than any other day during the spring. The evening was delightful, and the soft rays of the new moon added to its beauty and pleasantness.

rays of the new moon added to its beauty and the soft rays of the new moon added to its beauty and pleasantness.

House's Telegraph letter print of Prof. House, terday, between this city and Philadelphia, and the result was most satisfactory. This telegraph is different from all others, from the fact that while they all give characters, this prints the Roman letters plainly and with great precision, so that in the event of great haste, the despatches as they come from the instrument, might be immediately placed in the hands of the compositor, and thereby save the time of translation, which is necessary with those where only characters are given. The instrument is of beautiful and chaste workmanship, and presents very much the appearance of a miniature plano, having keys, denoting the different letters/of, they alp' abet. Instead of a circuit key board, a detent key board is used, by which, with a single wire, while one despatch is being received in New York, another may be in receipt in Philadelphia. The electricity is not used as a motive power for recording or signalizing, but merely as the governing or propelling power, the printing all being done by mechanical process, and without the aid of more than one battery, which, in this case, is at the office in Philadelphia. By a fair test, they were enabled to print one hundred and seventy letter per minute, all of which were perfectly plain and legible. A number of business communications were, yesterday, transmitted, and the answers received in the shortest space of time; in one case not more than five minutes clapsed before the answer to that communication was received. The wires have been successfully carried across the North River, and that communication was received. The wires have been successfully carried across the North River, and at an enormous expense. The wire on the Fort Wash-ington side is suspended three hundred and ninety feet above the surface of the river; and on the Fort Lee side, five hundred and ninety feet, which leaves the sag in the centre, two hundred and ten feet above the river, and was put up at a cost of more than \$1000. The whole length of the wire reaching across the river is four thousand and four hundred feet, the longest wire in the world without an intermediate support. The same telegraph has been adopted in eight kingdoms of Europe, and is considered the most perfect yet discovered. THE FIRE LAWS.—A strong effort has for some time

The Fire Laws.—A strong effort has for some time past been made by the chief engineer of the fire department, to obtain the sanction of the Common Council relative to an inquiry into the manner in which the building in Duane street was constructed, the destruction of which was attended with such serious and melancholy consequences, as also to devise some means to compel those building houses to have a greater thickness of walls, and the addition of a sufficiency of lime to make the walls safe in time of fire. There have been of late several large buildings, the walls of which, after the interior was burned, fell to the ground. It seems that there is not sufficient attention paid to this thing, which should command the most serious consideration. When the events occur, every one is for the immediate passage of some law for safety, but the excitement soon dies, and no more is said of it until another fatal casualty occurs. The present Common Council will not of course do any thing in the matter, but it is to be hoped the next will, and at least insure partial safety to the lives of the firemen while engaged in their voluntary work, which speaks so loudly to their honor and praise.

Mysterious Appara—Probable McROER.—The body lives of the firemen while engaged in their voluntary work, which speaks so loudly to their honor and praise. Mysterious Affair—Probable Mirder.—The body of a man, in the last stages of decomposition, was found about half-past eleven o'clock, on Friday night, in a sink, in the rear of the Old Brewery, on the Five Points. The circumstances are very strong that there has been foul play in the death of this man, as it was impossible, by any accident, for him to fail through the floor; and the only rational conclusion to be arrived at, is that the floor was taken up, and the body of the murdered man thrown in, to prevent detection. The body was found by some night scavengers, who where engaged in cleaning the sink. The scenes of blood have not yet ceased to be in that miserable and deprayed section of the city, though they are perpetrated under cover of the night, and the victims thus disposed of; and so great are the facilities for crime in that section, particularly at the Old Brewery, that the most vigilant police were incompetent to detect the vile perpetrators of such crimes. The body of the man has not yet been identified; and it is probable he was some unfortunate stranger, who having been discovered to have money, was decoyed to this worst of all places in the city, and his life sacrificed for pairy gain. Could such things be found out, it is probable, there would be strange and startling disclosures; but under present circumstances, such deeds may be of common occurrence, and found out only when it is too late to fasten them upon the guilty party.

FOUND IN THE WATER.—Coroner Walters was called vesterfully, to loud an inquest mon the body of an

guilty party.

FOUND IN THE WATER.—Coroner Walters was called yesterday, to hold an inquest upon the body of an unknown man supposed to be about 40 years of age, who was found in the East river, foot of Clinton street. The deceased had on a pair of satinut pants, double breasted vest, and striped muslin shirt. The body was so much decomposed as to render it impossible to ascertain the cause of death, and the jury returned a verdict 40 that effect.

Naval Intelligence.

U. S. BRIG DOLPHIN sailed yesterday from the lower bay for the East Indies. The following is a list of her fficers:-Wm. S. Ogden, Lieut., Commanding; Alonofficers.—Wm. S. Ogden, Licut., Commanding; Alonzo B. Davis, Licutenant; D. R. Lambert, Acting Master; Joseph Hopkinson, Passed Assistant Surgeon; Richard P. Robinson, Master's Mate; Wm. H. Green. do.; Wm. H. Eyres, do.; Jas. Y. Hudson, Captain's Clerk. The U. S. sloop of war Portsmouth, Commander John B. Montgomery, arrived at Boston Friday, from Pacific ocean. last from Valparaiso, Feb. 23. Capt. M. reports that U. S. ship of the line Ohio, Commander W. V. Taylor; the flag ship of Com. Jones; sloop of war Preble. Commander Shields, and the store ship Eric, Commander Watson, were at Callao, Feb. 15—the first two for Mazatian in two days, the last for the United States soon. The Portsmouth brings home the mail from Oregon to Nov. 1, and the Upper California mail. (San Francisco.) to Dec. 5, both received from bark Whiton, at San Jose, Lower California, Dec. 20. The P. sailed from San Jose Jan. 4, and brings a mail from the squadron in the Gulf of California, Mazatian, &c., to the end of December. The Portsmouth spoke on the 24th ult., latitude 29 05 N., longitude 65 25, U. S. brig Boxer, from the coast of Africa for Fhiladelphia. Capt. Montgomery deserves the thanks of the mercantile community, for furnishing a particular report of merchantmen and whalers. The Portsmouth made the land on the 5th inst., at 10 A. M., 15 miles south of Cape Cod, having been elegen days from the vicinity of the Bermudas, and in a continual fog since crossing the Guif Stream, without having had a good observation till the moment of making the land. zo B. Davis, Lieutenant; D. R. Lambert, Acting Mas

SISAL, April 16, 184

Troubles in Yucatan-Political Affairs-Scenes at Me rida-Fugitives before the Indians-Prayers for Help. Respecting Yucatan, I have made some inquiry res this outbreak of the Indians in the interior By taking a look of the Peninsula of Yucatan, you will perceive that at the neck or isthmus, is the province or department of Tabasco; on the N. and W. side, contiguous to the waters of the Gulf of Mexico; and on the opposite shore, or nearly so, are the possessions of England. viz : Honduras. This province of Yucatan, acting a neutral part during our Mexican war, was doing much good to herself internally and commercially, and would probably have gone on prosperously, had not the demon of destruction taken possession and stirred up the Indians, those located in the interior mostly. It is said that they number more than 150,000, and that they can probably muster 50,000 men. These seizing the opportunity when Yucatan could neceive no assistance from Mexico—owing to her being at war with the United States, commonced an indiscriminate war upon all and every body on whom they could lay hands, having any, or the least affinity or white blood in their veins, murdering all and every one that came in their way. Yucatan having no regular troops or regular army, had recourse to her militia, and eventually, succeeded instaising and equipping about 8000 soldiers, who were ordered into the interior; but their presence did not intimidate the Indians. As for instance, when the the troops were much like laddy's flee, when you put your finger on him, why, he was not there. To this day, the Indians are carrying on their bloody after, and to all appearance Yucatan must be aband. It by the whites, unless some friendly power comes to her assistance. She is without a treasury or munitions of war, and actually the natives appear as though all hope and all spirit had left them. The only aid as yet extended to them has come few funded muskets, at Sisal and Campeachy.

The whole population in the interior of this peninsula are flying before the enemy, taking their course by thousands for the sea coast, not knowing where they are going, only this—that they are flying from an implacable and savage enemy. The thousands that are arriving daily, are certainly wretched looking objects of charity. Some, or nearly half, nearly naked and nearly perishing with hunger; and on the 15th of this month (Aprill) a large cance arrived at Sisal, overloaded with human beings, from the regions of Lagaros, bringing the disagreeable intelligence that they had left on the beach more than 1000 families, of men, women and children, in a state of starvation—most of them having fled from the inland city of Valadolid, said to contain some 12,000 inhabitants, and which is now a heap of ruins, in addition to those old ruins of which Mr. Stevents has written.

It is a moral impossibility to describe any t can probably muster 50,000 men. These seizing the pportunity when Yucatan could neceive no assistance from Mexico-owing to her being at war

some for Campeachy, some to Lagrone, and Tabasco, and Vera Cruz, and Balise. and Bacalai, the British possessions in Honduras are crowded to overflowing with them. One scene—I had from the Mayor of this Merida some few days since, &c. An old market woman came in from the cor y, and immediately called on the Mayor—saying in her way in, and quite near the temperature of the across about one hundred naked wor in the Indians, and that they were for want of food, that they were for want of food, that they very on fire, and the Indians slaying the ite men—leaving them for their leisure hours; and the few night clothes with which they started were hung on many a bush by the way, and they trusted the good people of Merida would send something to cover their nakedness, and some food. This (says the Mayor) was soon ascertained to be too true, and in about an hour, by the aid of the ladies remaining in the city, all kind of female apparel was gathered up, and some few women were deputed to go along with the guide, and when they had got everything as it should be, to march into the city with this addition of womankind; and, sure enough, in some two hours more they made their appearance, and numbered 84 strange women. These poor souls were conducted to a large vacant house, and food, &c., provided for them. Respecting the many families remaining on the beach at Lagartos, the authorities immediately came together, and took measures to assist them, and to bring them to Sisal, despatching for them a large clipper schooner, and about ten or twelve large lighters, and forwarding a kind letter to one of your American vessels on the coast, viz: the bark Wave, Capt. Finsley, of New York, requesting him to receive on board as many of these miserable beings as he felt disposed, and bring them down to Sisal; and beyond a doubt this good Yankee captain will extend a helping hand.

I write you these few lines, to give you something of an idea—but the account will fall far short of the real

good Yankee captain will extend a helping hand.

I write you these few lines, to give you something of an idea—but the account will fall far short of the real reality; you in your happy land little know about distress; and may he who rules all things, still keep you under the shadow of his wing. I am no beggar, in its literal sen. It I read in your paper that you Americans have hands and generous hearts to many distressed strangers; look at the mighty aid and assistance from your United States to old ireland; credit, glorious credit is due for such noble acts. May your shadow never be less. Would to God that I was wealthy—had I only the purse of John Jacob Astor—soon you would see in your marine list—the clearances of divers vessels for Yucatan; and I would kindly and gently hint that others might go and do likewise. I would enlist that mighty engine, the press, the great fly-wheel of public opinion; I would drop on many a pulpit a brief note, hoping the prayers of pious Christians would reach the ears of the great I am, in behalf of Yucatan; and hoping, also, they might have hearts to give, and means so to do, for he who giveth to the poor merely lends to the Lord; and without fear they might down with the dust, as they are amply secured.

We find the following remarks in the Merida La Patria regarding the probabilities of annexation to the United States. They seem to be the opinion to

We find the following remarks in the Merica La Patria regarding the probabilities of annexation to the United States. They seem to be the opinion of some Yucatan citizens who are at present in the United States, and show how anxiously and eagerly the present death-struggle in Yucatan causes them to weigh all and every chance of admission with our barry Union.

lat. The immense advantages that would result to Yucatan from annexation, especially if it were so arranged that she were considered as a territory and not a State.

a State.

2nd. Shows that there exist nine probabilities to one in favor of procuring it, as we can count on the sympathies of the catholics, the abolitionists, and the democratic party, who are decided on the absorption of the whole of Mexican republic, and of the southern whigs, who sil wish to amplify and extend their relations and connexions to the other side of the Gulf, and finally, with many influential men of both parties, and some of the most respectable papers.

3rd. That in order to obtain annexation, it is neces-

3rd. That in order to obtain annexation, it is necessary to convoke in Yucatan an extraordinary and numerous Congress which can ask in a direct manner, from the Congress of the United States, the annexation of their territory.

4th. That unless annexation is effected, no direct aid can be hoped for from the government of the United States, as the constitution prohibits it, and they would not dare to infringe it as the executive power is already much assailed by the whigs; but supposing annexation to be once effected, we should want for nothing that is necessary to reduce the barbarians and exterminate them.

They add, that if the Yucatan Congress would pass a law authorising a loan that it might possibly

pass a law authorising a loan that it might possibly be arranged by the bankers of New York, Boston and Philadelphia, that is, if sufficiently clear laws were passed regarding securites to be pledged or hypothecated, and with this money, arms and mutions might be purchased.

Police Intelligence.

Arrest of Till Thier is.—Two notorious till thieves called James Dumas and John Thompson, were detected yesterday morning in robbing the money drawer in the store of Merritt & Co., No. 58 South street, carrying off \$53. It appears that Mr. Morris S. Brown, book-keeper in the store, saw Dumas at the money drawer, and immediately gave an alarm, when the thief ran off into the street, and in his fright he threw away the money, which was picked up by a citizen and returned to the owner, when after a short chase Dumas was caught and handed over to officer Gunning of the 1st ward, and on his arrest he was seen to pass three skeleton keys to his accomplice. Thompson, who was likewise arrested and brought to the police office. Justice Drinker, on hearing the facts in the case, committed them both for trial.

hearing the facts in the case, committed them both for trial.

Indecent Assault.—Officer Throckmorton, of the 14th ward, arrested yesterday, a man by the name of Edward McKenna, on a charge of assaulting Mary Zampbell, of No. 27 Howard street, and attempting to violate her person. Justice Timpson locked him up for a further hearing.

Charge of Stabbing.—Officer Saffer, of the 13th ward, arrested, yesterday, a black fellow called Wm. Webb, on a charge of stabbing Wm. Denman. Justice Timpson locked him up for trial.

Political Intelligence. Democratic Electors in Illinois.—The democratic electors in Illinois are—For the State at large, Cornelius Lansing and Ferris Forman. For the districts William Martin, S. S. Hays, H. M. Vandeveer, M. E. Hollister, Lewis W. Ross, Julius Manning, Wm. J. Fur

MASSACHUSETTS DELEGATES.—We learn from the Taunton Whig that Mr. Ames, the delegate from the Ninth District to the national convention, has "frankly announced that his choice for president would be a candidate from a free State—first, Mr. Webster, and second, the eminent jurist and civilian, Judge McLean of Oble 3.

ANNIVERSARIE:, MAY 1848.

SUNDAY, 7.—Foreign Evangelical Society—Mercer street church, half-yast 7 P. M. New York Bible Society—Tabernacle, half-yast 7 P. M. New York Bible Society—Tabernacle, half-yast 7 P. M. American Society for Meliorating the Condition of the Jews—Church of the Puritans, on Union Square, half-past 7 P. M. American Home Missionary Society—(Rev. Dr. Cox's.)

Brooklyn. Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions—In the church on University Place, Rev. Dr. Potts', at half-past 7 o'clock, P. M.

Moynus, S.—American Scampai, Esland Company, S.—American Scampai, S.—Americ

Monday, 8-American Seamen's Friend Society. Tabernacie, half-past 7 P. M.

Monday, 9—American Scamen's Friend Society—Tabernacie, half-past 7 P. M.

Tuksnay, 9—The Evangelical Alliance for the United States of America—Meeting for the admission of new members and the e-ection of officers, 9 o'clock A. M., in the Mercer street Presbyterian church. Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions—A public meeting will be held in the Rutgers street church. Rev. Dr. Krebs. at half-past 7 P. M.; at which an abastract of the Annual Report will be presented, and addresses made by the Rev. N. Murray, D. D., and the Rev. R. Davidson, D. D. The meeting of the Board for business will be held at the Mission House, on Monday, May 8, at 4 o'clock, P. M. American Anti-Slavery Society—Tabernacle, 10 A. M. American and Foreign Church, in Broome street, near the Bowery, half-past 7, P. M. Foreign Evangelical Society—Dr. Potts' church, University Place, half-yast 7 P. M. American Female Moral Reform Society—Baptist Church in Stanton street, half-past 7 P. M.

Weddisconditional Control of the Stanton Street and Power Society—Soci

Wednesday, 10.—American Tract Society—Society's House, at 9 A. M.; Tabernacle, 10 A. M. Pupils of the Blind Asylum—Tabernacle, 4 P. M. American Home Missionary society—Tabernacle, half past 7 P. M. American Society for Meliorating the Condition of the Jews—Ref. Dutch church, Lafayette Place, half past 7 P. M.

P. M.
THURSDAY, 11.—American Bible Society—Tabernacle. 10 A. M. Pupils of the Denfand Dumb Asylum—
Tabernacle. 4 P. M. Evangelical Alliance of the
United States of America—half past 7 o'clock, P. M., it
the Mercer street Presbyteriam church. American
Temperance Union—Tabernacle, half past 7 P. M
American Protestant Society—Ref. Dutch church, La
fayette Place, corner of Fourth street, at half past 7 P.
M.

fayette Place, corner of Fourth street, at half past 7 P. M.
FRIDAY, 12.—American Board of Commissioners for For. Missions—Tabernacle, 10 A. M.
SUNDAY, 14.—The American and Foreign Sabbat! Union will hold a public meeting at seven o'clock, P. M in the Reformed Dutch church corner of Fourth stree and Lafayette Place; and a discourse will be delivere by the Rev. Stephen H. Tyng, D. D., on "The importance of the Sabbath in Preparation for Heaven."

The medical superintendents of the various asylum for the insane, in the United States and the Britis provinces, have determined to hold a convention i this city during the coming week. They will assemb at the Astor House at 10 o'clock on Monday morning it is expected that nearly thirty institutions will i represented. The movement appears to be exceedingly proper and necessary. Upon, perhaps, no other m dical officers devolve such onerous duties as upon the who have charge of the insane, and it is highly impotant that they should aid each other by their exprience.

The Rev. Dr. Higbee arrived a few weeks since fro Europe, with his health quite restored. He has sin been absent from the city with his family, but has reently returned, and has resumed his duties in Trini Church.

The Rt. Rev. Dr. Bazin, Bishop of Vincennes, wattacked with inflammation of the lungs, on Saturds the 15th ult., and expired, after the reception of t Sacraments, on the 22d.

On Wednesday, the 3d inst., the Rt. Rev. Bish conferred the holy order of the Priesthood upon Mess Francis McKeone, John Boyle and Thomas Farrel, the Cathedral.

The new Catholic Church in Williamsburgh will dedicated to-day, by the Right Rev. Bishop Hugt who will also preach on the occasion.

The corner-stone of St. Nicholas' (German) Chu-in Second street, between avenue A and First aven will be laid to-day, at 4 o'clock, P. M.

The Rev. Father De Smet, whose arrival we annou ed last week, by the Sarah Sands, was accompanied the Rev. Messrs. T. Waeber, S. J., and F. X. Wippe S. J., one scholastic and four lay brothers, on the way to Clincinnati

val of the sloop of war Portsmouth, at Boston, we I received files of the California Star from the 6tl Nov. to the 4th Dec., and of the Oregon Speciator the 22d July to the 30th Sept., from which we ext such items of news as may be of interest to our read The Spectator of the 14th Oct. contains a petitic Congress praying for that body to extend its jurition over Oregon.

With a view of making our readers acquainted the state of society in Oregon and California, we lish the following miscellaneous extracts:—

lish the following miscellaneous extracts:—
CLAIM JUMPING.—The citizens of Tualatin eo are requested to meet at the Methodist meeting I in the Plains, on Saturday the 11th inst., at 3 o'c in the afternoon, to take into consideration the sing practice of jumping claims. Instances have i occurred, under very aggravated circumstances, y call loudly for a prompt and decided expression of lie sentiment, by those residing in that county all are requested to attend and assist in devising sures to suppress this evil, so detrimental to the p peace and public morals.

Portland, 2d September 1847.

ANOTHER CHANNEL.—We are happy to learn Captains Crosby and Geiston, that our fearles wide awake bar pilot, Mr. Reeve, has discovered and excellent channel amid that "nest of dange once so considered—at the mouth of our nobl lumbia. It is to the northward of "Peaceck sp. The Toulon, Cowlitz and Whiton were all broughy Mr. Reeve through this channel, and Capt. Cinforms us that he had at no time while combest. informs us that he had at no time while coming it han three and a half fathoms depth of water. V pleased to learn, also, that Mr. Reeve is satisfied his explorations that there is an available South nel. and may soon be expected to give practical p the fact. So we have three entrances to our rivabiling vessels to come in or go to see with greatpatch and certainty. Truly we say as we said in year ago, when it was not so fashionable to sp favor of the same, "that the mouth of the Columas good a mouth as any river can boast." Indee most sanguine expectations in reference to this are fast being realized, which we never doubted be the case.

The Oregon Spectator of August 19th, says have information by letter that there are near thousand wagons on the Oregon route, all of with the exception of some four hundred Morm gons, are bound for this country. We think ther a large estimate. One thousand wagons for this year.

for this year.

Notice.—The friends of the I. O. of O. F. spectfully invited to attend a meeting of the or Tuesday evening next, at the Fortmouth House MANY O

[For the California Star.]

The New Orleans Weekly Picayune, of the 14 tember, 1847, publishes an extract of a letter f. R. Semple, brother of the Senator from Illinois, it the doctor says, speaking of the California bought a horse this morning that the man is to me in a day or two." In the Californian of the June, this same Dr. S. says in an editorial, us head of "Hard to Understand"—" We never he able to ascertain the difference between the m wrongfully takes property, and he who wrongful it." I. Mr. Editor, being a plain man and slow prehension, find it "hard to understand" the dibetween a man who steals a horse, and the buys the horse from the thief, having bargair the thief beforehand to steal it for him. Will is ok kind as to explain the difference; doubtless casily do it, but really for me it is "HARD TO UNDERST."

The Star says, many of the stakes defining the

The Star says, many of the stakes defining t daries of lots in this place, have been trampl or removed, and it is with difficulty property can trace out with preciseness their possessions the numbered posts, so long obstructing sage before the office of the civil magistrate, ar as intended to designate property, the town mare-survey necessary.

as intended to designate property, the town in re-survey necessary. The same paper states: "We learn with plear a portion of our fellow citizens met in a chanksgiving lately, at which they had a joy. This has whet the appetites of the remainde eujoyment of a good dinner and fandango. tice is hereby given to all those who did no at the late feative board, and wish to participa scenes of another, that a meeting will be healthy to the city Hotel, on Monday evening next, for the final making arrangements to get up a genera giving.

Many CITIZENS OF CALIFC

giving. MANY CITIERN OF CALIF The steamboat is in full blast. We were know its abilities, and joined it, on monday excursion around Wood Island. After a doubts of the "biler" had worn off, the agreeable. It is a diminutive but complete reader, and we trust it will prove as services certainly novel. It left, on Wednesday last Clars.

lara. Be it ordained by the Town Council of th

Be it ordained by the lows challed of the San Francisco. That any person firing a gur within one mile of Portsmouth Square, shall upon conviction thereof not less than three than five dollars.

Be it further ordained, That any person maining the carrion fowls or birds within the this town, shall be fined one dollar for easupon conviction thereof.

POCKET PICKED.—We are told that a case of netually occurred in a small crowd congreg the well, from which the body of the Russia was recovered. A bystander was "relieved" of containing upwards of eighty dollars in gold. has not been apprehended, and what is mo aging to the wearied with ennul. to the mind abstractedness, is, that probably he never will nia Star, Nov. 6. INDIAN BATTLE-HORRIBLE SIGHT.-A

Indian Battle—Horrible Sight.—Al Fort Shelling, received yesterday, by Gr. Lewis, the artist, gives a brief account quarrels in the neighborhood of St. Peter the extract:

"We had a battle north of us about one between the Chippeways and Sioux; a war pai attacked the Chippeways being the stronges Sloux from the field, and got possession of These they scalped, and one of them they stirely, and hung it on some poles for the Si ness. It so irritated the latter, that they haded a very large war party, and gone to attract We soon shall hear the result."—St. Let April 27.